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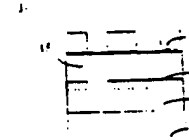
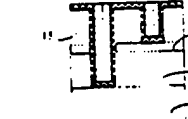
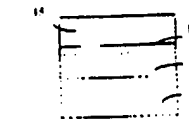
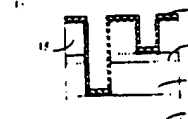
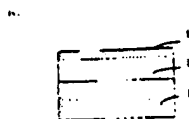
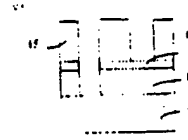
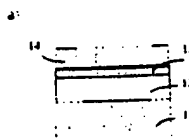
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(54) A fluorinated hard mask for micropatterning of polymers

(57) The present invention discloses the formation of a hard mask layer in an organic polymer layer by modifying at least locally the chemical composition of a part of said exposed organic low-k polymer. This modification starts from an exposed surface of the polymer and extends into the polymer thereby increasing the chemical resistance of the modified part of the polymer. As a result, this modified part can be used as a hard mask or an etch stop layer for plasma etching.

Figure 1



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Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention is directed to the patterning of organic polymer films comprising phenyl groups. These polymer films are used e.g. as inter- or intra-dielectric layers in semiconductor device fabrication for isolation purposes in multi-metal layer structures.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The increasing complexity of integrated circuits, the growing number of metal levels and the focus on increasing speed of these circuits demands for low permittivity materials, particularly for use as inter-metal layers, i.e. used to isolate two metal levels one from another, or intra-metal layers, i.e. used to isolate metal patterns possibly formed within the same metal level one from another. Conventionally, metal interconnects, mostly aluminum layers, with silicon dioxide as dielectric are used, but this conventional solution will not be able to meet the stringent specifications resulting from the above mentioned trends. Therefore, to avoid that the larger portion of the total circuit delay is caused by the resistance and particularly by the capacitance of the interconnect system, one has to reduce the permittivity of the dielectric used. This is stated in numerous publications, e.g. in Table 1 of R.K. Laxman, "Low ϵ dielectric: CVD Fluorinated Silicon Dioxides", Semiconductor International, May 1995, pp. 71-74. A low ϵ material, a low K material and a material with a low permittivity are all alternative expressions for a material with a low dielectric constant, at least for the purposes of this disclosure. Therefore miniaturization has led to an intensified search for new low K materials. The most desirable material should have a low K value, low mechanical stress, high thermal stability and low moisture absorption. Furthermore the desired material should be selected based on the compatibility with state-of-the-art semiconductor processing steps and tools.

[0003] Part of the search for new low K materials was directed to changing the properties of silicon dioxide as deposited. Deposited silicon dioxide is the most widely used dielectric inter- or intra-metal material having a K value of about 3.9. Several publications have indicated that the K value of silicon dioxide films can be reduced by introducing increasing amounts of fluorine in said films. A wide variety of processes to deposit fluorinated silicon oxide films are known like e.g. a Plasma Enhanced Chemical Vapour Deposition (PECVD) process as in the United States patent US5641581. Using these processes K values in the range between 3 and 3.5 are reported dependant of the amount of fluorine atoms incorporated, i.e. an increasing amount of fluorine leads to a decrease of the K value.

[0004] Besides the focus on changing the properties

of silicon oxide, there is an ongoing search for new low K materials amongst others because a K value of 3 is still too high. These new materials can be divided roughly in two groups: the inorganic low-K materials and the organic low-K materials. The inorganic low-K materials have mostly interesting K values below 2 or even below 1.5 like e.g. xerogels, but these materials are mostly not compatible with the fabrication process of integrated circuits. The organic low-K materials, especially the organic spin-on materials, however have a K-value typically in the range from 2.5 to 3. These organic materials are of particular interest because they feature simplified processing, excellent gap-fill and planarization.

[0005] The benefits of using such organic low-K spin-on materials are partly nullified by the need to introduce an inorganic hard mask layer for the patterning of an organic low-K spin-on material. For the purpose of this disclosure, a hard mask layer is defined as a layer which can be etched selectively to an other layer and which therefore can be used as an etch mask to etch said other layer. Traditional lithographic resists are not suited to be used as hard mask layers for patterning organic low-K spin-on materials because these resists are also based on organic polymers resulting in an insufficient etch selectivity with regard to the organic low-K spin-on material. Conventionally, inorganic hard mask layers like silicon oxide or silicon nitride layer are used as in e.g. M. Schier, "RIE of BCB using a silicon nitride dielectric etch mask", J. Electrochem. Soc., v142, n9, p. 3238, 1995. E. A. Lagendijk et al. MRS Symp. Proc., v443, p. 177, 1997. These conventional inorganic hard mask layers have a rather high K value, i.e. typically in the range of 3.9 and above, which makes them less suitable for interconnect or isolation structures wherein said hard mask layers can not be removed. Examples of such structures are damascene structures, where the hard mask layer can be positioned in between two dielectric layers. If these dielectric layers are low K organic layers part of the benefit of using such low K layers is nullified because the K value of the inorganic hard mask layer contributes significantly to the mean value of the K value of the total dielectric stack comprising the hard mask layer and the two low K layers.

AIM OF THE INVENTION

[0006] An aim of the present invention is to form a hard mask layer in an organic polymer layer by modifying at least locally the chemical composition of a part of an exposed organic low-k polymer, said polymer comprising phenyl groups. This modification starts from an exposed surface of the polymer and extends into the polymer thereby increasing the chemical resistance of the polymer. As a result, this modified part can be used as a hard mask for plasma etching. This modification is performed by exposing the low k polymer to an ambient comprising fluorine, substantially without changing the film thickness, i.e. substantially without etching the low

k polymer. By doing so the use of an extra hard mask layer, particularly an inorganic hard mask layer, can be avoided or at least removed subsequently. Furthermore, the mean K value even decreases due to the fluorination.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] In an aspect of the invention a method is disclosed to form a hard mask layer in an organic polymer layer by modifying at least partly the chemical composition of a first region of an organic polymer film, said first region being uncovered. This modification is performed by exposing a surface of said organic polymer film to an ambient comprising fluorine substantially without changing the thickness of said first region of said organic polymer film. As a result a part of said first region of said organic polymer film is fluorinated leading to an increase in chemical resistance and a decrease of the K value of said part, said part starts at a surface of said first region and extends in the polymer film with elapsing exposure time. Thereafter a layer, forming a diffusion barrier for fluorine and covering a surface of said second region, is removed from said second region, yielding said organic polymer film comprising said first region and said second region, wherein a surface of said first region and a surface of said second region are exposable. Thereafter, an etching procedure can be applied on said organic polymer film to remove selectively at least a part of said second region using said first region as a hard mask.

[0008] According to this aspect of the invention, a method for patterning an organic polymer film is disclosed, said method comprising the steps of:

defining at least one first region and at least one second region in an organic polymer film formed on a substrate, said first region being uncovered and said second region being covered with a layer forming a diffusion barrier for fluorine;

exposing said first and said second region to an ambient comprising fluorine resulting in the fluorination of at least a part of said first region;

removing said layer;

selectively removing at least a part of said second region by etching, using said first region as a mask.

[0009] In an embodiment of the invention the exposure of said organic polymer film to fluorine is performed in a plasma ambient comprising fluorine. The conditions of said plasma ambient are such that damaging, i.e. etching, of said first region of said organic polymer film is avoided. As a consequence the thickness of the partly fluorinated organic polymer layer remains substantially unchanged compared to the pristine one. Preferably said plasma is a fluorine based plasma, where the fluorine source is selected from the group comprising NF_3 , SF_6 , ClF_3 , F_2 , XeF_2 , C_xF_y , x and y being positive whole

numbers greater than zero.

[0010] In another embodiment of the invention a method is disclosed wherein said organic polymer film comprises at least one phenyl group. Particularly said organic polymer film comprising at least one phenyl group can be selected from a group comprising the benzocyclobutenes, poly arylene ether, aromatic hydrocarbon, and polyimides. Phenyl groups comprise carbon-hydrogen bonds, which can easily be attacked by reactive species, such as atomic fluorine generated in a plasma or another ambient comprising active fluorine. Said active fluorine can abstract hydrogen from carbon in said phenyl groups. As a result, at least a part of the organic polymer layer is fluorinated leading to a lower permittivity value compared to a pristine one and a higher chemical resistance especially in regard to an oxygen or an oxygen-fluorine based RIE (reactive ion etch) plasma.

[0011] In another aspect of the invention, a method for forming a patterned hard mask layer in an organic polymer film is disclosed, said method comprising the steps of:

fluorinating a part of an organic polymer film, said fluorinated part forming a first hard mask layer forming a patterned second hard mask layer on said film;

patterning said first hard mask layer using said patterned second hard mask layer as a mask removing said second hard mask layer; and etching said organic polymer film using said patterned first hard mask layer as a mask.

[0012] According to the present invention, the method for forming a patterned hard mask layer in an organic polymer film can be used in the process of fabricating integrated circuits and particularly for the fabrication of devices comprising interconnect structures.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0013] Figure 1 represents, according to an embodiment of the invention, the etch rate of BCB (Cyclotene 5021™) in a plasma ambient comprising a mixture of NF_3 , O_2 and He versus the percentage of NF_3 . The total gas flow was 115 sccm, whereas the pressure in the chamber was 1.30 Torr. The He flow was kept constant and equal to 65 sccm. The flows of NF_3 and O_2 were chosen complementary and were varied between 0 and 50 sccm, whereby the sum of the NF_3 flow and the O_2 flow was kept constant and equal to 50 sccm. The percentage of NF_3 in the figure is the relative amount of NF_3 compared to the amount of NF_3 and O_2 without taking into account He.

[0014] Figure 2 represents, according to an embodiment of the invention, the etch time versus the film thickness of three SiLK films, i.e. a pristine SiLK film (4) and two fluorinated SiLK films, i.e. which were exposed in a

NF₃ ambient respectively with a fluorination time of 5 seconds (5) and 10 seconds (6)

[0015] Figure 3 represents, according to an embodiment of the invention, a detailed description of the processing steps involved to create a particular interconnect structure

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0016] In relation to the appended drawings the present invention is described in detail in the sequel. It is apparent however that a person skilled in the art can imagine several other equivalent embodiments or other ways of executing the present invention, the spirit and scope of the present invention being limited only by the terms of the appended claims.

[0017] In an aspect of the invention a method is disclosed to form a hard mask layer in an organic polymer film by modifying at least partly the chemical composition of a first region of an organic polymer film comprising at least one phenyl group, said first region being uncovered. This modification is performed by exposing a surface of said organic polymer film to an ambient comprising fluorine substantially without changing the thickness of said first region of said organic polymer film. Phenyl groups comprise carbon-hydrogen bonds, which can be attacked by reactive species such as atomic fluorine generated in a plasma or another ambient comprising active fluorine. Said active fluorine can abstract hydrogen from carbon in said phenyl groups. Therefore, the method involves a formal replacement of hydrogen by fluorine. Furthermore, due to the small size of the fluorine atoms they can easily diffuse through the organic polymer film. Consequently the replacement of hydrogen by fluorine is not limited to the surface layer of the film but also extends further in the film. Fluorine is the most electronegative and the least polarizable element on the periodic table. The incorporation of fluorine in said organic polymer film makes said film less polarizable. As a result a part of said first region of said organic polymer film is fluorinated leading to an increase in chemical resistance and a decrease of the K value of said part, said part starts at a surface of said first region and extends in the polymer film with elapsing exposure time.

[0018] Thereafter a layer, forming a diffusion barrier for fluorine and covering a surface of said second region is removed from said second region, yielding said organic polymer film comprising said first region and said second region, wherein a surface of said first region and a surface of said second region are exposable. Thereafter, an etching procedure can be applied on said organic polymer film to remove selectively at least a part of said second region using said first region as a hard mask.

[0019] According to this aspect of the invention, a method for patterning an organic polymer film is disclosed, said method comprising the steps of

defining at least one first region and at least one second region in an organic polymer film formed on a substrate, said polymer film comprising at least one phenyl group, said first region being uncovered and said second region being covered with a layer forming a diffusion barrier for fluorine.

exposing said first and said second region to an ambient comprising fluorine resulting in the fluorination of at least a part of said first region

removing said layer;

selectively removing at least a part of said second region by etching, using said first region as a mask

[0020] In an embodiment of the invention the exposure of said organic polymer film to fluorine is performed in a plasma ambient comprising fluorine. The conditions of said plasma ambient are such that damaging, i.e. etching, of said first region of said organic polymer film is avoided. As a consequence the thickness of the partly fluorinated organic polymer layer remains substantially unchanged compared to the pristine one. Preferably said plasma is a fluorine based plasma, where the fluorine source is selected from the group comprising NF₃, SF₆, ClF₃, F₂, XeF₂, C_xF_y, x and y being positive whole numbers greater than zero.

[0021] In another embodiment of the invention a method is disclosed wherein said organic polymer film comprising at least one phenyl group is selected from a group comprising the benzocyclobutenes, i.e. benzocyclobutene (BCB) commercially available as Cyclotene 5021™, poly arylene ether, i.e. FLARE™ II aromatic hydrocarbon, i.e. SILK™, and polyimides. Phenyl groups comprise carbon-hydrogen bonds, which can easily be attacked by reactive species such as atomic fluorine generated in a plasma or another ambient comprising active fluorine. Said active fluorine can abstract hydrogen from carbon in said phenyl groups. As a result at least a part of the organic polymer layer is fluorinated leading to a lower permittivity value compared to a pristine one, and a higher chemical resistance especially in regard to an oxygen-fluorine based RIE (reactive ion etch) plasma. By doing so the K-values can be lowered yielding a range from 2 to 2.5 instead of from 2.5 to 3.

[0022] In another embodiment of the invention an organic polymer film comprising phenyl groups is formed on a substrate like e.g. a semiconductor wafer, i.e. a silicon or a SiGe or a GaAs wafer or a non-conductive slice, i.e. a glass slice. After curing said film and defining said first region and said second region in said film, said film is exposed to a fluorine based ambient with an amount of atomic fluorine typically in the range from 10¹² to 10¹⁸ cm⁻³ or in the range from 10¹⁴ to 10¹⁷ cm⁻³. Preferably the process conditions are such that the surface temperature of the exposed polymer film is between 10 °C and 200 °C or between 30 °C and 100 °C. The exposure time is typically in the order of minutes e.g. between 0.1 and 30 minutes or between 1 and 5 minutes, but the invention is not limited hereto. The

thickness of the polymer film can be in the range from 0.01 to 50 micrometer or in the range from 0.01 to 1 micrometer or in the range from 0.5 to 5 micrometer.

[0023] In an embodiment of the invention, as a first example, an organic polymer film, i.e. a SiLK film, is deposited on top of a silicon wafer. This substrate is exposed to an ambient comprising fluorine, i.e. a NF_3 plasma afterglow in a plasma etcher, i.e. Matrix 303, in order to modify the chemical composition of a part of the SiLK film. The thickness and the refractive index of the film are monitored using an interferometer, i.e. Spectramap SM300, and a laser ellipsometer, i.e. Plasmos-2002. First it is observed that this organic low-k dielectric SiLK film is substantially not etched by the NF_3 afterglow, i.e. the thickness of the film remains substantially the same. This is also observed for BCB films and Flare-II films. Furthermore, it is observed that this exposure affects only a part of the film, said part starting at the exposed surface of the film and extending into the film. This process, i.e. the fluorination of said part of the SiLK film, leads to a change of refractive index and chemical composition of said fluorinated part of the SiLK film. This is also observed for BCB films and Flare-II films. As depicted in Fig. 1, the etch rate for etching a fluorinated BCB film (2) in a O_2/NF_3 plasma can be substantially lower than the etch rate for etching pristine BCB films (1) dependent on the O_2/NF_3 ratio. In general, the etch rate ratio of a fluorinated polymer to a pristine one in an oxygen-fluorine plasma depends on the atomic fluorine concentration in the plasma. For example (fig. 1), the etch rate ratio of a fluorinated BCB layer to a pristine one in an oxygen-fluorine plasma, where the fluorine source is NF_3 , has a maximum corresponding with a NF_3 concentration of about 20% in the plasma. Consequently an etch rate ratio of about 5 is obtained. Because the etch rate ratio is mainly dependent on the atomic fluorine concentration, similar etch rate ratios can be obtained for other fluorine sources and for other organic films comprising phenyl groups.

[0024] Furthermore, it is observed that the thickness of said fluorinated part of the film depends on the atomic fluorine concentration, the fluorination time, i.e. the exposure time and the temperature. This observation confirms the expectations because the fluorination is a diffusion limited process. Consequently, said thickness of said fluorinated film can be easily controlled by varying one of the aforementioned parameters. Particularly, fig. 2 depicts, according to the example, the etch time versus the film thickness of three SiLK films, i.e. a pristine SiLK film (4) and two fluorinated SiLK films respectively with a fluorination time of 5 seconds (5) and 10 seconds. (6) The etch rate is significantly lower for the fluorinated SiLK films compared to the pristine one. Regarding the fluorinated SiLK films one can observe that the etch rate for both films is substantially the same up to a remaining thickness of about 800nm (or an etch time of about 300 seconds). Afterwards the etch rate, i.e. the removal rate, of the SiLK film, being fluorinated during 5 seconds (5),

is much higher than the etch rate for the SiLK film, being fluorinated during 10 seconds (6). This clearly indicates that the fluorinated part of the SiLK film, being fluorinated during 5 seconds, had a thickness of about 200nm and that this is substantially thinner than the fluorinated part of the SiLK film, being fluorinated during 10 seconds. Due to the easy control of the thickness of the fluorinated part of the film, this fluorinated part can be used as a hard mask layer for polymer patterning.

[0025] In another embodiment of the invention, as a second example (figure 3), a detailed description of the processing steps involved to create a particular isolation or interconnect structure is given indicating the specific advantages of the use of a fluorinated hard mask layer in comparison to conventional used structures. It should be clear however that the invention is not limited to this particular structure but the present invention can be applied for any isolation or interconnect structure comprising organic polymer layers and where a hard mask layer is used for patterning these polymer layers.

[0026] On a flattened substrate, i.e. a silicon wafer (11), a first dielectric layer (12), i.e. an organic polymer layer comprising phenyl groups is formed. Examples of such polymers are the benzocyclobutenes, i.e. benzocyclobutene (BCB) commercially available as Cycloclene 5021™, poly arylene ether, i.e. FLARE™ II aromatic hydrocarbon, i.e. SiLK™, polyimides.

[0027] A patterned hard mask layer is formed in this organic polymer film according to a method of the invention. Particularly, first a part of this organic polymer film is fluorinated by exposure to an ambient comprising fluorine, said fluorinated part forming a first hard mask layer (13). By doing so the thickness of the organic polymer layer remains substantially unchanged and the K-value even decreases. Then a patterned second sacrificial hard mask layer (14), e.g. a silicon nitride layer, is formed thereon (fig.3 step a)). Further, said first hard mask layer is patterned (fig.3 step b)) using said patterned second hard mask layer as a mask and thereafter said second hard mask layer is removed.

[0028] A second dielectric layer, e.g. an organic polymer layer, (15) is formed (step c)) over the patterned hard mask layer and a resist layer (16) is formed on this second dielectric layer. The resist layer is patterned (step d)) and the second dielectric layer is etched using the patterned resist layer as a mask which can result in the formation of a trench. The first hard mask layer functions as an etch stop layer thereby preventing the extension from the trench in the first dielectric layer (step e)). The first dielectric layer is then etched using the patterned first hard mask layer as a mask to form a contact to the substrate, i.e. exposing the surface of the substrate (step e)). Alternatively instead of forming a contact to the substrate, also a contact to a conductive layer can be formed. The etching of the first and second dielectric layer can be performed using a single etch step or two etch steps. The patterned resist layer is removed.

[0029] A conductive layer, e.g. an alloy of or pure Al

Cu, Ag, Pt, Co, Ti, Ni or Au, or a combination of a conductive layer (18) and a barrier layer (17), like e.g. a Ti-containing layer or a Co-containing or a Ni-containing layer, can be deposited (steps f) and g)) thereby filling the trench in the first and second dielectric layer and the trench in the second dielectric layer.

[0030] According to a state of the art method, instead of fluorinating the first dielectric layer to form a first hard mask layer in the organic polymer film, a structural hard mask layer is formed on the dielectric layer. The thickness of the hard mask layer is determined by the RIE step for the patterning of the organic polymer and by the reflections of the lithographic resist mask during exposure. The thickness is typical 0.03 μm or more. This patterned hard mask layer may not be removed. The two clear disadvantages thereof are: the total thickness of the stack of insulating layers increases and the K-value of most inorganic hard mask layers is substantially higher than the K value of an organic polymer. Both disadvantages negatively influence the inter- and intra-metal capacitance.

[0031] In another embodiment of the invention, as a third example, a detailed description of the processing steps involved to create a particular interconnect structure is given.

[0032] An interconnect pattern is created in a conductive layer on a flattened substrate. This pattern is made by blanket deposition of Ti, TiN, alloyed or pure Al or alloyed or pure Cu or any low resistive metal patterned using a RIE step with a lithographic developed resist as a mask. After the RIE step the resist left-over is removed using a solvent stripper combined with an isotropic oxygen plasma.

[0033] Next the isolator, which is an organic polymer comprising phenyl groups, is applied by spin coating, followed by a densification step such as a furnace anneal at 350 °C for 30 minutes in a nitrogen ambient. The organic polymer will provide the necessary electrical isolation between the interconnect patterns and will provide the necessary flatness for the deposition of the next level. The thickness of the organic polymer is typical about 1 μm .

The organic polymer used is Cyclotene 5021™ from Dow Chemical. The chemical formulation is divinyl siloxane benzocyclobutane. Since the isolator is an organic polymer layer it is possible to pattern the isolator with an oxygen based RIE.

[0034] For the patterning of the organic polymer layer a hard mask layer is formed in the organic polymer layer as follows. After deposition and patterning of a resist layer which forms a diffusion barrier for fluorine, the organic polymer layer is partly fluorinated by exposure to an ambient comprising fluorine thereby creating a patterned hard mask layer. The resist layer is removed. The organic polymer is etched using an oxygen based plasma chemistry and using the patterned hard mask layer as a mask.

[0035] After patterning of the organic polymer, the

subsequent conductive level is implemented. A wet or a dry clean or a combination of a wet and a dry clean is performed. A barrier layer (6) such as Ti, TiN, Ta, TaN is formed by means of a chemical or physical vapour deposition technique, followed by a metal deposition and an etch back.

[0036] Finally a conductive layer is deposited using an alloy of or pure Al, Cu, Pt, Ti, Ni, Co, Au or Ag, patterned and capped by a Ti-containing layer or a Co-containing layer or a Ni-containing layer.

Claims

1. A method for forming a patterned hard mask layer in an organic polymer film comprising the steps of
 - fluorinating a part of an organic polymer film said fluorinated part forming a first hard mask layer;
 - forming a patterned second hard mask layer on said film;
 - patterning said first hard mask layer using said patterned second hard mask layer as a mask;
 - removing said second hard mask layer; and
 - etching said organic polymer film using said patterned first hard mask layer as a mask.
2. A method as recited in claim 1, wherein said organic polymer film is an organic polymer comprising at least one phenyl group.
3. A method as recited in claim 2, wherein said organic polymer film comprising at least one phenyl group is selected from a group comprising the benzocyclobutenes, poly arylene ether, aromatic hydrocarbon, and polyimides.
4. A method as recited in claim 1, wherein said fluorination of said organic polymer layer is performed in an ambient comprising fluorine substantially without changing the thickness of said organic polymer layer.
5. A method as recited in claim 4, wherein said fluorine is generated from a source selected from the group comprising NF_3 , SF_6 , ClF_3 , F_2 , XeF_2 and C_xF_y , x and y being positive whole numbers greater than zero.
6. A method as recited in claim 1, wherein said second hard mask layer is selected from the group comprising oxides, nitrides and oxynitrides.
7. A method for patterning an organic polymer film comprising the steps of:

defining at least one first region and at least one

second region in an organic polymer film formed on a substrate, said first region being uncovered and said second region being covered with a layer forming a diffusion barrier for fluorine.

exposing said first and said second region to an ambient comprising fluorine resulting in the fluorination of at least a part of said first region;
removing said layer;

selectively removing at least a part of said second region by etching, using said first region as a mask.

8. A method as recited in claim 7, wherein said organic polymer film is an organic polymer comprising at least one phenyl group.
9. A method as recited in claim 8, wherein said organic polymer film comprising at least one phenyl group is selected from a group comprising the benzocyclobutenes, poly arylene ether, aromatic hydrocarbon, and polyimides.
10. A method as recited in claim 6, wherein said layer forming a diffusion barrier for fluorine is selected from the group comprising resists, oxides, nitrides and oxynitrides.
11. Use of the method as recited in claim 1 and claim 7 for the fabrication of devices comprising interconnect structures

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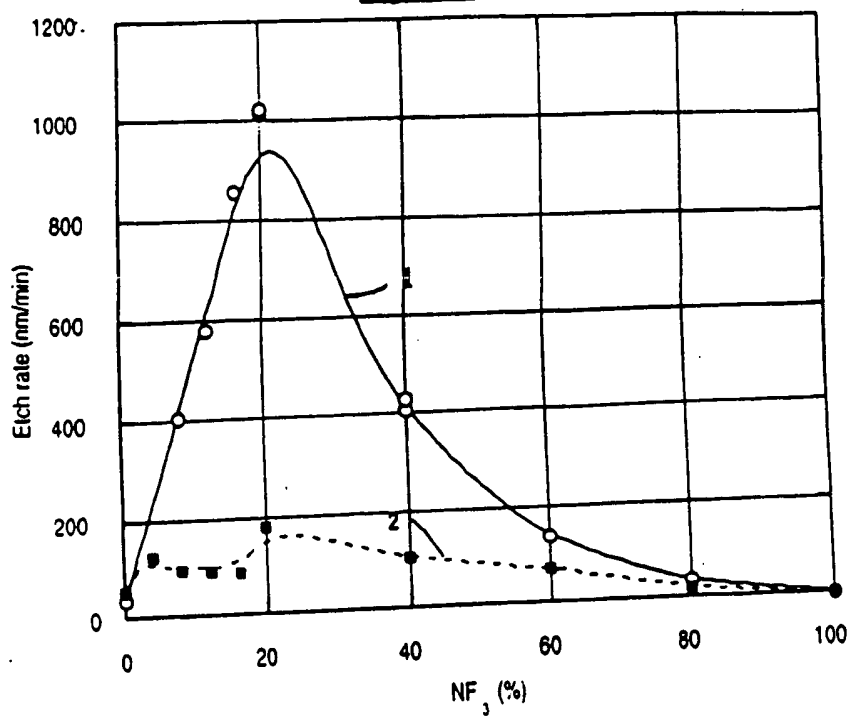
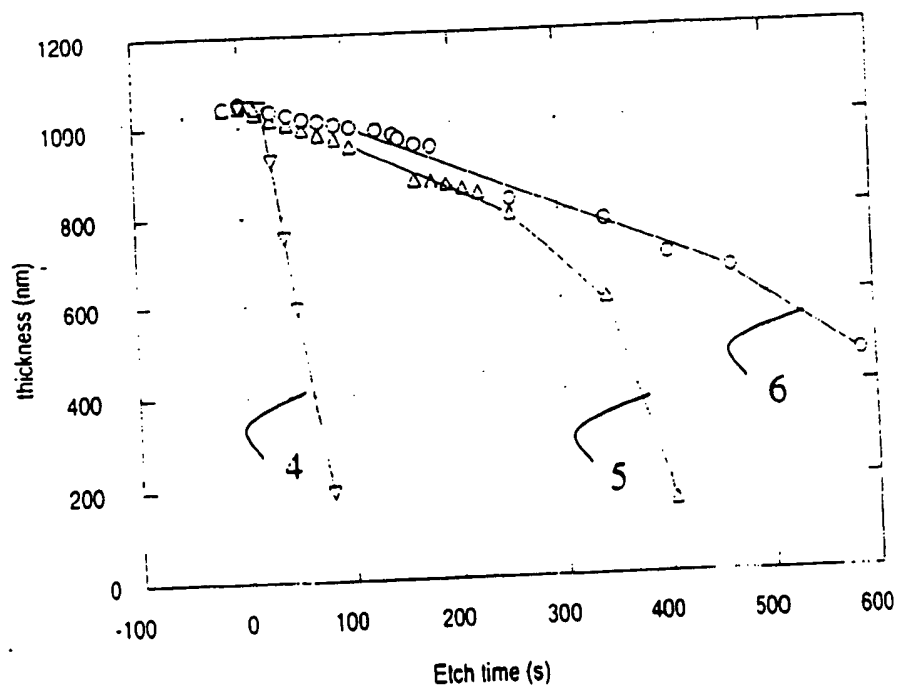
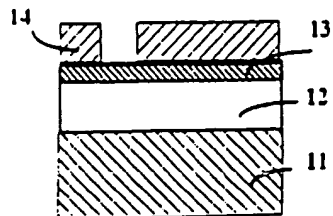
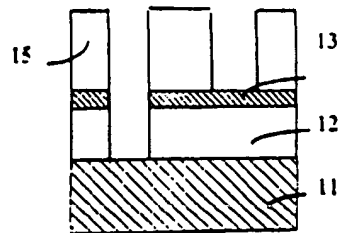
Figure 1**Figure 2**

Figure 3

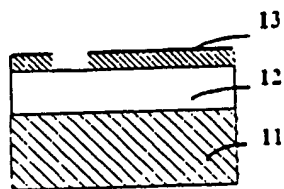
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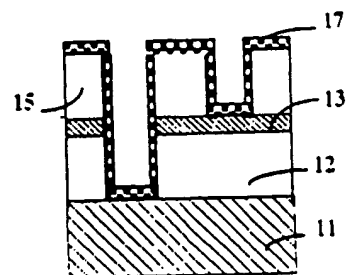
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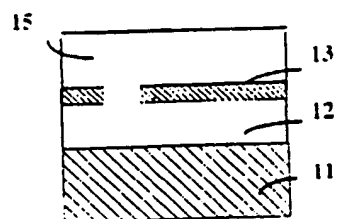
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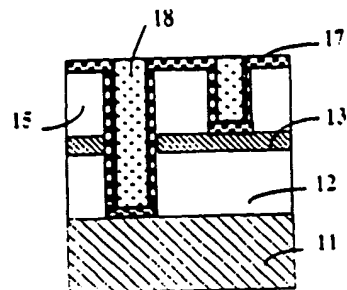
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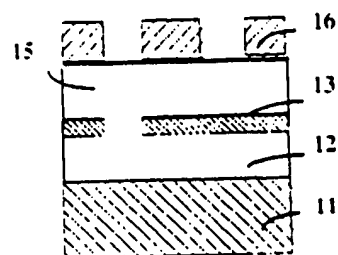
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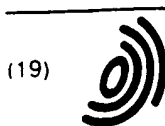


g)



d)





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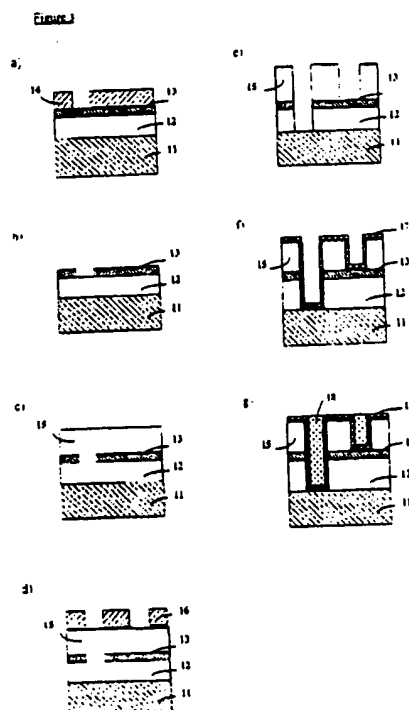
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(54) A fluorinated hard mask for micropatterning of polymers

(57) The present invention discloses the formation of a hard mask layer in an organic polymer layer by modifying at least locally the chemical composition of a part of said exposed organic low-k polymer. This modification starts from an exposed surface of the polymer and extends into the polymer thereby increasing the chemical resistance of the modified part of the polymer. As a result, this modified part can be used as a hard mask or an etch stop layer for plasma etching



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 98 87 0111

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| Category | Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages | Relevant to claim | CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Incl. E) |
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TECHNICAL FIELDS
SEARCHED (Incl. E)

G03F

The present search report has been drawn up for all claims

| | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|
| Place of search MUNICH | Date of completion of the search 7 May 1999 | Examiner Thiele, N |
| CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X particularly relevant if taken alone Y particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A technological background O non-written disclosure D intermediate document T theory or principle underlying the invention E earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document | | |

EP 0 911 697 A3 (1998-08-22)



European Patent
Office

LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION
SHEET B

Application Number
EP 98 87 0111

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirements of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions, namely:

1. Claims: 1-6

Method for forming a patterned hard mask layer comprising uniformly fluorinating an organic layer, forming a patterned second layer thereon and using it as a mask, removing the second layer and etching the organic layer using the fluorinated parts thereof as a mask

2. Claims: 7-11

Method of patterning an organic polymer comprising applying a patternable layer on it (and patterning it), fluorinating the uncovered parts of the organic layer, removing the patternable layer and etching the organic layer through the fluorinated parts.

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 96 87 0111

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on. The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

07-05-1999

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For more details about this annex see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No 12/82